MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

33153

	<u> </u>	CERTIF	CATE OF D	ATE OF DEATH		
1.	PLACE OF DEATH	Registration Dis	trict No	399	File No	1965. (19)
	Township All		ntion District No.	1002		
	Co Mangas guy	2//3	Uns	4	St.	Ward
	FULL NAME (a) Residence. No	asay	. St.,			or town and State)
_:	PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTIC	ULARS		MEDICAL CE	RTIFICATE OF E	PEATH
3.	SEX 4. COLOR OR PACE 5. SINGLE, M DIVORCED	ARRIED, WIDOWED	16. DAT	E OF DEATH (MONTH, DA	AY AND YEAR)	W/19 19
5a.	IF MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED HUSBAND OF	rus	- ",		FY, That I attended	dependent from 19/
	(or) WIFE or		12	saw hrama alive on		10 7 , and
	DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY AND YEAR) WILL	871	∥	HE CAUSE OF DEATHS	•	4
7.	AGE YEARS MONTHS DAYS	li LESS than day,hr	· /	est h	ephil	is and
8.	OCCUPATION OF DECEASED		072	sitial	losse	freey
	(a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work		3	7-M	(duration)	/ .513•
	(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in		CONTRI	BUTORY		
	which employed (or employer)		10 Was	RE WAS DISEASE CONTRACTED	(duration)	.yrs
9.	BIRTHPLACE (CITY OR TOWN)			NOT AT PLACE OF DEATH?		
	(STATE OR COUNTRY)	m_	[/] DED	AN OPERATION PRECEDE DEA	THE DATE OF	F
	10. NAME OF FATHER	indoa	WAS	THERE AN AUTOPSYT	Or	·····
STA	11. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (CITY OR TOWN)	our	WHA	AT TEST CONFIRMED DIAGNOSI	ukely	, M
PARENTS	12. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER MANA	macke	y hor.	A. , 19 / 7 (Address)	2.2 Rice	theple
	13. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (CITY OR TOWN)	uri	(1) M	ate the Disease Causing mans and Nature of Ind al. (See reverse side for ad-	ray, and (2) whether	
14.	INFORMANT Statter Lind	say	19. PLA	CE OF BURIAL, CREMAT	TION, OR REMOVAL	DATE OF BURIAL
15.	(Address) · 2//37/m	7	-66	ungton	,-/100.	1/WY 15 19
	FILED 17 19 19 19 10 17.	Orane	S	DERTAKER	Bros	ADDRESS

N. B.—Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important.

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Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death

[Approved by U. S. Census and American Public Health Association.]

Statement of Occupation.—Precise statement of occupation is very important, so that the relative healthfulness of various pursuits can be known. The question applies to each and every person, irrespective of age. For many occupations a single word or term on the first line will be sufficient, e.g., Farmer or Planter, Physician, Compositor, Architect, Locomotive engineer, Civil engineer, Stationary fireman, etc. But in many cases, especially in industrial employments, it is necessary to know (a) the kind of work and also (b) the nature of the business or industry, and therefore an additional line is provided for the latter statement; it should be used only when needed. As examples: (a) Spinner, (b) Cotton mill; (a) Salesman, (b) Grocery; (a) Foreman, (b) Automobile factory. The material worked on may form part of the second statement. Never return "Laborer," "Foreman," "Manager," "Dealer," etc., without more precise specification, as Day laborer, Farm laborer, Laborer-Coal mine, etc. Women at home, who are engaged in the duties of the household only (not paid Housekeepers who receive a definite salary), may be entered as Housewife, Housework or At home, and children, not gainfully employed, as At school or At home. Care should be taken to report specifically the occupations of persons engaged in domestic service for wages, as Servant, Cook, Housemaid, etc. If the occupation has been changed or given up on account of the disease causing death, state occupation at beginning of illness. If retired from business, that fact may be indicated thus: Farmer (retired, 6 yrs.) For persons who have no occupation whatever, write None.

Statement of cause of Death.—Name, first, the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH (the primary affection with respect to time and causation), using always the same accepted term for the same disease. Examples: Cerebrospinal fever (the only definite synonym is "Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis"); Diphtheria (avoid use of "Croup"); Typhoid fever (never report

"Typhoid pneumonia"); Lobar pneumonia; Bronchopneumonia ("Pneumonia," unqualified, is indefinite); Tuberculosis of lungs, meninges, peritoneum, etc., Carcinoma, Sarcoma, etc., of (name origin; "Cancer" is less definite; avoid use of "Tumor" for malignant neoplasms); Measles; Whooping cough: Chronic valvular heart disease; Chronic interstitial nephritis, etc. The contributory (secondary or intercurrent) affection need not be stated unless important. Example: Measles (disease causing death), 29 ds.; Bronchopneumonia (secondary), 10 ds. Never report mere symptoms or terminal conditions. such as "Asthenia," "Anemia" (merely symptomatic), "Atrophy," "Collapse," "Coma," "Convulsions," "Debility" ("Congenital," "Senile," etc.), "Dropsy," "Exhaustion," "Heart failure," "Hemorrhage," "Inanition," "Marasmus," "Old age," "Shock," "Uremia," "Weakness," etc., when a definite disease can be ascertained as the cause. Always qualify all diseases resulting from childbirth or miscarriage, as "PUERPERAL seplicemia." "PUERPERAL peritonitis," etc. State cause for which surgical operation was undertaken. For VIOLENT DEATHS state MEANS OF INJURY and qualify as accidental, buicidal, or homicidal, or as probably such, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: Accidental drowning; struck by railway train-accident; Revolver wound of headhomicide; Poisoned by carbolic acid-probably suicide. The nature of the injury, as fracture of skull, and consequences (e. g., sepsis, tetanus) may be stated under the head of "Contributory." (Recommendations on statement of cause of death approved by Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association.)

Note.—Individual offices may add to above list of undesirable terms and refuse to accept certificates containing them. Thus the form in use in New York City states: "Certificates will be returned for additional information which give any of the following diseases, without explanation, as the sole cause of death: Abortion, cellulitis, childbirth, convulsions, hemorrhage, gangrene, gastritis, erysipelas, meningitis, miscarriage, necrosis, peritonitis, phiebitis, pyemia, septicemia, tetanus." But general adoption of the minimum list suggested will work vast improvement, and its scope can be extended at a later date.